

TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail, one year \$3 six months \$2; three months \$1; one month 50 cents. Served in the city at FIFTY CENTS a week, payable to the carriers, or \$5 a year, paid in advance at the office.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one year \$3; six months \$2; and 50 cents a month for thirty short period.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions 10 cents a line. Special Notices 15 cents a line each insertion. Business Notices 20 cents a line each insertion. Marriage and Funeral Notices One Dollar each. Cuts and Electrotype Advertisements will be inserted on the Fourth Page only. Fifty per cent. additional charged for inserting advertisements in THE WEEKLY NEWS. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY NEWS only, two-thirds of daily rates.

NOTICES OF WANTS, To Rent, Lost and Found, Boarding, &c., not exceeding 20 words, 25 cents each insertion; over 20, not exceeding 50 words, 40 cents each insertion; over 50 and not exceeding 100 words, 50 cents each insertion. All advertisements to be published at these rates must be paid for in advance.

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The Charleston News.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

THE WEEKLY NEWS.

We have made arrangements to supply THE WEEKLY NEWS, together with that excellent agricultural publication, *The Rural Carolinian*, at the low rate of THREE DOLLARS a year. Send in your orders.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Gold closed steady in New York, on Saturday, at 149 1/4.

—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 22 1/2; sales 1700 bales.

—In Liverpool cotton closed dull; uplands 10 1/2; Orleans 11 1/4; sales 10,000 bales.

—A child born in France on May 8th, the day of the election, was named "Plebiscite."

—Secretary Robeson will soon be married to Miss Bortie, a niece of his predecessor in the Cabinet.

—The Pacific Railroad and Suez Canal are racing on carrying mails from Australia to England. The railroad beats by three days so far.

—As the new constitution of Illinois entitles all naturalized "persons" to vote, the naturalized women are contending for the privilege.

—Ex-Confederate Postmaster-General John H. Reagan delivered the address at the opening of the Texas State Fair, in Houston, on the 17th instant. He urged the necessity of improving the system of farming in that State, recommended that they should raise less cotton and more corn, showed how admirably the State was fitted for success in manufacturing, and closed by referring to the stirring political events going on in Europe, and the gradual spread of the principles of civil liberty.

—The New York Herald of Friday says: "There was more activity in the Southern lists, and the transactions in the Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi were quite numerous. The financial agent of the State of South Carolina received proposals to-day for the sale to the State of \$100,000 bonds for the sinking fund. The amount submitted was \$704,000. The accepted lots were \$50,000 new bonds of the July issue at 90 1/2, and \$20,000 of the October bonds at 81 1/2."

—Rev. Wm. Pinkney, D. D., has been elected assistant bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, of which Bishop Whittingham is bishop. For some time the question of electing an assistant bishop has been urged upon the attention of Episcopalians of Maryland by the increasing infirmities and ill-health of Bishop Whittingham, which have rendered it necessary for him at times to call in the aid of bishops of other States to assist him in the performance of his Episcopal duties. Dr. Pinkney is the present rector of Ascension Parish, Washington, D. C.

—The luxury which pervades the White House reminds one of the magnificent splendor that characterized the days of the Roman Empire. President Grant and his family are making themselves very popular in the social line, giving brilliant receptions, beautiful lunches and entertainments of all sorts. The tables are always set out with the choicest fruits of the market of the world, and the rarest wines and the most luscious wines, in gold and silver goblets, adorn the massive sideboards of the Presidential Mansion, and all this at the expense of an over-taxed and suffering people.

—The troubles in the Methodist Book Concern at New York have broken out again in a new form, and promise a long and tedious investigation. In the first instance charges of mismanagement against some of the managers, and heavy losses to the concern were made, and investigated by the book committee. This investigation resulted in a report from the majority exonerating the managers and declaring the losses trivial and easily accounted for. A minority report, sustaining the charges, was also submitted; but as it seemed to be accepted by press and public, all but the official organs of the denomination, a new feature has been introduced in the case, in the impeachment and trial of Dr. Lananah, the junior book agent, who first discovered the "irregularities" and preferred the charges. A sufficient number of the committee to make it official, signed a telegraphic call for a meeting of the whole Book Committee in New York, and on Thursday the session began. The proceedings are secret, but it is understood that Dr. Lananah is on his trial for bringing a scandal upon the church, with five charges and numerous specifications preferred against him in support of this accusation. Whether this means of preventing scandal will prove efficacious remains to be seen, but it is considered certain that the offending agent is to be suspended, pending his trial, which will result in his expulsion should the charges against him be sustained. It is stated that a majority of the bishops and of the denomination at large are on the side of Dr. Lananah, and it is equally for the good of the denomination and the public interest that the whole matter should have a final and equitable settlement.

—A Washington dispatch, of Friday, says: "A trick was played upon the House to-day by Mr. Cessna, from the Committee of Elections, who had charge of the case of Wallace vs. Simpson, contested election for representative from the fourth district of South Carolina. The indications when this case was called upon before were that the opposition from members of both parties to the admission of either candidate would be strong. Simpson was ineligible under the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution, but he received the highest number of votes, and the committee reported that

Wallace (Republican) having received the next highest vote is entitled to the seat. Mr. Dawes, Mr. Faine, and others of the Republican side, and the Democrats generally, argued that the House had repeatedly decided that the disqualification of a candidate receiving a majority of the votes did not entitle the one receiving the next highest vote to a seat. Notwithstanding this general opposition to giving the seat to Wallace, Mr. Cessna, just after the House convened, and while members were in some confusion and not paying attention, passed up and had read at the Speaker's desk a resolution declaring Wallace entitled to the seat. The vote was put, and a few voices answered in the affirmative—none in the negative—and Mr. Cessna obtained leave to make a statement setting forth the facts of the case as found in the report. This arrested the attention of the members of the House, and quite a hub-bub was created on account of the sort of snap-judgment that had been taken while the members were unaware of what was going on, but it was too late, and Mr. Wallace was sworn in."

The Outstanding Issues of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

As connected with the late important decision of Judge Carpenter, relative to the bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and as foreshadowing the possible, we may say the probable effect of that decision upon the early and final settlement of those issues of the Bank, we propose to call attention to the case of Furman vs. Nichol, lately decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and involving the rights of the billholders of the Bank of the State of Tennessee.

In 1838 the State of Tennessee chartered a bank in the name and for the benefit of the State, and pledged the faith and credit of the State to its support. It was further provided by the charter "that the bills or 'notes of the said corporation originally 'made payable, or which shall have become 'payable, on demand in gold or silver coin, 'shall be receivable at the treasury of the 'State, and by all collectors and other 'public officers, all payments for taxes 'and other moneys due the State.'"

By the new code of the State of Tennessee, it was provided that tax-collectors should receive in payment of taxes only such bank notes as are current at par.

On the 3d August, 1866, Furman tendered to Nichol, a public officer, in payment of taxes, certain bills of the Bank of Tennessee, issued prior to May, 1861. The bills having been refused, Furman applied for a mandamus, requiring that officer to accept them. The petition for the mandamus did not show when the bills came into the hands of Furman.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee refused the mandamus, and the petitioner appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this court it was held that:

1. The section of the charter of the bank above quoted was a contract in the nature of a guarantee between the State and the holders of the notes of the bank, and that it was not in the constitutional power of the Legislature to repeal the section, so as to affect the notes which at the time were in circulation.

2. That this guarantee is not restricted to the person who receives the bill from the bank, but attaches to the note and goes with it everywhere, and invites every one having taxes to pay to take it, and obliges the State to receive it in payment of taxes.

3. That this contract was not repealed by the new code of the State of Tennessee, and that the court does not favor the repeal of charter privileges by mere implication.

The Supreme Court accordingly awarded to the billholders the writ of mandamus, requiring the tax-collector to take the bills in payment of taxes.

It appears that soon after the date of issue (1861) of the bills in question, a disruption of the government of Tennessee took place; one portion of it maintaining its relations to the Federal Government, and claiming to be the government—another portion of it making the same claim, and taking refuge within the Confederate lines. This latter faction, to which the Supreme Court of the United States applies the term "insurgents," got possession of, and took with it in its retreat, the assets of "The Bank of the State of Tennessee," and, it is alleged, continued the issue of bills in the name of that bank within the territory of the Confederacy. As to the bills issued under these circumstances, the court declines the expression of an opinion; a reticence which is not of much consequence to the holders of bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, inasmuch as that Bank was never placed in similar circumstances, and the late decision of Judge Carpenter has established that its bills issued after December, 1860, are on the legal footing of those issued before that date.

The bearing of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the entire settlement of this vexed case of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, lies in the fact that the clause of the charter of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, under consideration, is identical with, and evidently a copy of, a section of the charter of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and although the late Appeal Court of this State took an opposite view of the law, the subsequent action of the Supreme Court of the United States gives to the billholders of the Bank of the State of South Carolina ample redress under the mandamus of the highest judicial tribunal of the country. Inasmuch as a large proportion of the bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina have been absorbed by the issue of bonds under the act of 1868, and as the bills issued in 1863 and 1864 will be subject to be heavily scaled, the gross amount outstanding of this State liability cannot be very great; but it will be interesting to our readers to know the course pursued by the State of Tennessee in circumstances similar to those in which this State may be placed.

Upon the publication of the judgment of the Supreme Court in Furman vs. Nichol, the Legislature of Tennessee promptly met its obligations, by enacting that the tax-collectors of the State should receive the bills declared to be valid in payment of taxes, and repealed its statutes containing contrary provisions. To prevent, however, the embarrassment which would arise from the necessity of meeting this indebtedness at one time (amounting to \$3,500,000), and with a view of distributing the payment of the bills over a series of years, it has been provided that the bills so received shall be reissued and used as currency; upon each reissued bill one-fourth of the par value of the bill is

declared, by a stamp upon its face, to have been paid. By this wise measure, the State of Tennessee obtains an extension of four years upon its debt, and the billholder secures his end without injury to the public finances.

Taken the Back Track.

Senator Cain, a Methodist minister and editor of the *Mississippi Record*, gives his Radical brethren an exquisite example of what is usually called "ground and lofty tumbling."

Only a week ago, Senator Cain denounced, with the energy of injured innocence, the corruption of the Radical leaders and the manifold vices and follies of the Columbia Ring. Nor was this any new outburst on the part of this political parson. During the last session of the Legislature he exhorted the sinners to repent, and warned the party that the Sirocco would come in the heats of the drawing summer. The Reverend Senator seemed to be thoroughly in earnest, and he almost convinced the honest people of the State that he intended to pass a sponge over the record, and keep a clean slate for the future.

But this fit of political piety has come to an untimely end. In the *Mississippi Record* of Saturday, Senator Cain flings to the breeze the name of Robert K. Scott as his nominee for Governor for 1871, and urges all the people to rally on the side of him who has "for two years guided the destinies of 'this State with an unswerving hand, and 'has at all times sought to subvert the 'interest of the wh'-'people.' The 'evildent honesty' of Governor Scott is held up to public commendation, while his "ine"nicency" and "justice" are exalted to the skies.

This, it will be admitted, is a very sudden conversion, and we are curious to know whether it was effected by a vermillion edict or a green-back ukase, a "fat office" or the "lifting of a mortgage"—which, unless rumor be altogether wrong, has been "lifted" more than once before. It will all leak out. In a little while we may hope to know the fee paid the senatorial acrobat for this last proof of his astonishing political agility.

The Roll of Honor.

The following named counties have already appointed their delegates to the Reform Convention, which assembles in Columbia on June 15th next:

1. Charleston	May 16
2. Barnwell	May 21
3. Union	May 25
4. Kershaw	May 28

And notice has been given that the following named counties will appoint their delegates on the days specified:

5. Orangeburg	June 6
6. Marion	May 28
7. Williamsburg	June 6
8. Laurens	June 6
9. Marlboro	June 6
10. Spartanburg	June 6
11. Newberry	June 6
12. Chester	June 6
13. Horry	June 6
14. Lexington	June 6
15. Richland	June 6
16. Darlington	June 6
17. Edgefield	June 6
18. Oconee	June 6
19. York	June 6
20. Fairfield	June 6
21. Greenville	June 6
22. Abbeville	June 6
23. Clarendon	June 6
24. Lancaster	June 6

The call for a county meeting at Anderson Courthouse is expected to appear this week. Only six counties lag behind. What say Georgetown and Colleton and Beaufort—shall not the coast counties raise up their voice in the cause of Reform? What say Sumter and Pickens and Chesterfield—shall not their people be represented in the Grand Council of the State? Let these six counties be represented in the June Convention, and the chosen spokesmen of the whole State, will determine, for the whole State, what is the best and wisest course for our people to pursue.

The Signers of the Sampson Bond.

We have received from our Columbia correspondent a full statement of the reasons which led him to believe, and to telegraph to THE NEWS, that Governor Scott and General Stollman were the bondsmen of Sampson, the forger. The whole matter was enshrouded in impenetrable secrecy; all official information as to the signers of the bond was refused alike to journalists and private individuals; it was rumored—and generally believed—that Governor Scott had gone on the bond; and, finally, our correspondent had what appeared to be unquestionable information that Scott and Stollman were the bondsmen. That information, although since proved to be false, was of a character to command the confidence and trust of the most prudent and most cautious man.

Not a shadow of blame rests upon our correspondent, and we cannot condemn too warmly the malicious spirit which has prompted the assertion that currency was given by our correspondent, and by THE NEWS, to a statement known to be false. All our information on the subject came from our Columbia correspondent, for whose rectitude and scrupulous fair-dealing this paper holds itself at all times responsible.

THE "Republican Party" of Georgetown County, in mass meeting assembled, adopted resolutions declaring that Whittemore is no longer worthy of the support of the Republican party; that the action of Congress was just, and that to support Whittemore is to justify the assertion that the colored people are unfit to exercise, intelligently, the right of suffrage.

The Augustan Constitutionalist very kindly wishes the South Carolina Reformers "better luck than the Richmond (Va.) Reformers have had." We shall be perfectly well satisfied if the Reform movement gives South Carolina what the Conservative movement gave Richmond and all Virginia—an honest and able Executive like Gilbert C. Walker.

THE New York Sun gets off the following: "When General Grant was told that the Republican party in New York was dead, he would have made the same reply that Anaxagoras did when informed that his son had died, 'I never supposed I had begotten an immortal,' if he had studied Greek. But in his unclassical way he answered quite as well as the stoic did. He shut one eye and blew a mouthful of cigar smoke in a thin stream up to the ceiling. Translated, it said: 'Parties are dreadfully short-lived. There is nothing enduring but Havana cigars. Let us smoke.'"

Wants.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE COLORED Woman, as a Child's Nurse. An agreeable person, with good wages, can be secured by one having the proper recommendations. Apply, with references, to No. 123 Meeting street, may30-2*

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ADDRESSES wanted of country merchants and druggists. Cheap Printing, one hundred and twenty-five Envelopes, with your card neatly printed on them, for \$1.30 sent. Send two cent stamp for my card. Address W. T. CHRISTOPHER, Reynolds, Georgia, may30-1*

WANTED, A HOUSE SERVANT, MALE or female. Must be well recommended. Apply at this office. may30-2*

WANTED, A BOY OR MAN TO AT-TEND on a horse and wait in the house. Apply at this office. Recommendations required. may30-2

WANTED, TWO OR THREE LARGE WATER CASKS, in good order. Apply at this office. may30-2

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE COLORED Girl to mind children, and assist herself generally useful. Recommendation required. Apply at No. 15 Pitt street. may27

WANTED, ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. Highest prices can be had at Mr. McKAY'S, No. 143 Meeting street. may29-2*

FARMERS AND PLANTERS, SAVE YOUR CROPS! For information and three cents is with your address to G. O. WILDER, Postoffice Box No. 11, Holliston, Massachusetts. may29-3*

To Rent.

TO RENT, A HANDSOME SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE, with a good kitchen, near Rutledge, containing four (4) square rooms, dressing rooms and bath. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 58 Tradd street. may30-1*

TO RENT ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, IN ten minutes' walk from the landing, a HOUSE containing six rooms, with a good kitchen, and a Mr. CHAMBERS, on the premises. may30-1*

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—TO RENT, A new house on Front Beach. Apply to Ordnance Sergeant O'BRIEN, or to No. 45 Hay street. may27-3*

FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two Gentlemen on the line of the City Railway, with conveniences. Apply at this office. may25*

TO RENT, A DESIRABLE AND PLEASANTLY situated House, in Queen street, near Rutledge, containing four (4) square rooms, dressing rooms and bath. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 1 Smith street. may25

TO RENT, ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, an eligible located HOUSE, newly painted and repaired, containing eight (8) large square rooms, pantry and double piazza, double kitchen, &c. Situated about five minutes' walk from the ferry landing. To approved tenant the rent will be moderate. For terms apply at No. 3 Maiden Lane. may17

TO RENT, A SUITE OF ROOMS, July at northeast corner of Montague and Pitt streets. may4

TO RENT, THE INGRAHAM HOUSE, corner of Smith and Wentworth streets, for six months, or longer time if desired. A portion of the furniture for sale. Large garden in good order, yielding every variety of spring vegetables. Apply personally to GEO. H. HOPKINS, Accommodation Wharf. may2

TO RENT, A CHAMBER AND PARLOR, partially furnished, with gas, in a private family. Apply at this office. ap19

For Sale.

FOR SALE, ONE IRON CHIMNEY, 15 inches diameter, 32 feet long; two second hand Cylinder Boilers, 3 feet diameter, 38 feet long, by J. C. H. CLAUSSEN. feb25

FOR SALE, TEN-HORSE STEAM ENGINE.—A "Wood & Mann's" Portable Steam Engine, ten-horse power, has been used but very little, nearly new, cost about \$1400, will be sold low for cash, or good city acceptance on time. Apply to COHEN, HANCKEL & CO. may28-smw3

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale their long established Cigar and Spice Business, with all the fixtures, one horse-power Steam Engine, Mills, Belling, &c., &c. Any one wishing to engage in an old and profitable business will do well to inquire at once of the undersigned. C. D. ALEXANDER & CO. may19

FOR SALE, THREE FARMS, TWO miles from the Port Royal Railroad, in the Whippy Swamp neighborhood. One Farm contains 575 acres, and 325 acres, and one 160 acres. Each Farm contains one hundred acres good planting land, with two to three comfortable cabins on each; also well timbered, good race for cattle and hogs, and perfectly healthy all the seasons. For particulars apply to K. D. H., Barwell Village. may16

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A RUG-GLASS Rotary Card and Billhead PRESS, 4 1/2 by 7 inches inside of chase. The press is in perfect working order, and is capable of being worked at the rate of 2000 impressions per hour. Is sold to make room for a larger one. Price \$100 cash. Apply at THE NEWS Job Office. may30

Financial.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., BANKERS

RAILWAY AGENTS, No. 12 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Government's, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other Corporate loans.

N.B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

New York, May 24, 1870.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

Millinery, Fancy Goods, &c.

SPRING OPENING, AT No. 304 KING STREET.

MRS. M. J. ZERNOW

Having recently returned from New York, will open this day a Choice Assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, including all the LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.

DRESS MAKING, In all its Branches, attended to as usual.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PAPER PATTERNS kept on hand.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

MAD. LUZIER, (DE PARIS), FRENCH DRESS-MAKER

No. 214 KING STREET, CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

DRESSES AND MANTLES made in the latest Parisian style. Patterns cut and sold. may18

PRICES OF BLANK BOOKS.

GREATLY REDUCED BY GREATLY REDUCED BY

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

Nos. 3 Broad and 109 East Bay streets, may27-fmw

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Meetings.

CHARLESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Regular Meeting of the Chamber will be held THIS EVENING, at the Hibbard Hall, at 8 o'clock. P. J. BARBOT, Secretary. may30

Dry Goods, &c.

CHEAP GOODS! DRESS GOODS REDUCED!

J. R. READ & CO.

Would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are in receipt of the following CHEAP GOODS, which will be sold for CASH on and after this date:

FRENCH PERCALES and CAMBRICS, at 25 cents.

French Muslins and Organdies, at 25 cents.

Fine Colored Linen, for Suits, at 25 cents.

Brocade Grenadines and Barges, at 25 cents.

PRICES REDUCED: Our entire stock of DRESS GOODS, comprising JAPANESE CLOTHS, Lenos, Mozambique and Barges, we shall offer until the close of the season at less than New York COST PRICES. We call attention particularly to the following Goods and prices:

Lenos at 20 cents, formerly 30 cents per yard.

Japanese Cloths 25 to 40 cents, formerly 37 1/2 to 50 cents.

French Percales reduced from 37 1/2 to 25 cents.

We guarantee our prices, and to reduce our stock of Dress Goods will offer the same at a reduction of 25 per cent. Ladies are invited to examine our Goods and prices.

NEW GOODS: WHITE GOODS, Piques, Nainsooks, Mull Muslin, Swiss Muslin, Also, Corded, Striped and Fancy MUSLIN, something new.

Fine Flannel Starch L. C. HANCKEL, for Ladies, superior article, at 25 cents.

Ruffles in variety, 30 cents to 50 cents.

Sea Side Parasols, all styles and prices.

BLACK LACE POINTS. We have received, per late steamers from New York, another complete line of BLACK LACE POINTS, from \$10 to \$35, worth \$15 to \$50, which we are offering at marked down prices for cash. may25-wfm3mos

J. R. READ & CO.

STOLL, WEBB & CO., Nos. 287 and 289 KING STREET.

ONE DOOR BELOW WESTWORTH STREET, Respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have now in store a complete assortment of Goods, in their line, all of which they are offering at small advance on New York cost. We guarantee our prices, and beg an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART: 3-4 LONGCLOTHS, 8, 10 and 12 yards for \$1

3-8 Longcloths, 12 1/2, 15, 16 1/2, per yard

4-4 Longcloths, 12 1/2, 15, 16, 20, 25, 30, per yard

10, 11 and 12-4 Sheetings

Pillow Cottons

Brown and Bleached Twill Jeans

3-4, 7-8, 4-4 Heavy and Fine Browns

Domestic Gingham, 12 1/2 to 15c. per yard

Super French Gingham, 25c. per yard

Prints, 8, 10, 12 and 16 yards for \$1.

LINENS. 4-4 IRISH LINENS, at all prices

Pillow Linens

Sheetings

Bed and Russian Diapers

6-4 Bleached Table Damask, 90c. to \$2.25

Brown Linen Table Damask, 90c. to \$1 per yard

Crash, 10, 12 1/2, 15 and 20c.

Damask Doilies